



Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 3/17/2003

GAIN Report #TU3006

Turkey

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2003

Approved by:

Jim Higgiston, Agricultural Counselor
U.S. Embassy, Ankara

Prepared by:

Ibrahim Sirtioglu, Agricultural Marketing Specialist

Report Highlights:

Turkish oilseed production is expected to return to historical levels in 2003 after a significant production increase in MY2002. Turkey continues to import large amounts of oilseeds, meal and oils for its large crushing and refining industries as well as for the poultry industry. Imports of U.S. soybeans and products continue to increase, but are off to a slow start in the current marketing year due to high prices. In addition, political and economic uncertainty in the region could dampen U.S. exports.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Ankara [TU1], TU

Executive Summary	1
Section I: OILSEEDS	1
Production	1
Consumption	2
Trade	2
Stocks	3
Policy	3
Marketing	3
Section II: OIL MEALS	3
Production	3
Consumption	3
Trade	4
Stocks	4
Policy	4
Marketing	4
Section III: OILS	4
Production	4
Consumption	5
Trade	5
Stocks	6
Policy	7
Marketing	7
Section IV: Statistical Tables	8

Executive Summary

Preliminary reports indicate that oilseed production in 2003 should return to historical levels after a particularly good year in 2002. Area will remain relatively stable although weather conditions are not expected to be as good as the previous year. In 2002, oilseed production increased about twenty-five percent. The increase took place in all oilseeds but particularly in sunflowerseed production due to increased area and suitable weather. Soybean imports may continue to increase due to expansion of Turkey's poultry industry. However, higher prices may force Turkish buyers to seek cheaper sources of imports.

Oil meal production should also increase slightly in MY 2003 due primarily to imports of soybeans for crushing and a larger cottonseed crop. At the same time, meal imports may increase slightly in response to domestic demand. As Turkey's modern crushing capacity expands, the trend will be towards greater increases in soybean imports at the expense of soybean meal imports. MY 2002 Oil meal production was higher particularly due to the large sunflowerseed crop. Meal imports were lower in MY 2002 due to the larger domestic production.

Oil production in MY 2003 will be mixed with increases in soy and cottonseed oil offset by decreases in sunflower and olive oil. Imports of oil should increase to meet demand. In MY 2002, production increased significantly as a result of the better-than-average harvest and consequently reduce the need for imports. In addition, the Government of Turkey (GOT) prohibits the importation of duty-free oil for refining and re-exporting which has hurt local processors.

The United States remains the major supplier of soybeans and meal to the Turkish market. The use of GSM-102 financing along with competitive prices has helped the United States to maintain and even increase its market domination. Production of blended oils continues to support consumption of soybean oil. Blended oil composed primarily of soy and cotton oil have captured a larger than expected share of the local market during last two years benefitting from relatively low prices of both commodities. However, higher prices combines with political and economic uncertainty in the region could dampen the market for imports.

Turkey's year 2003 import duty regime left most tariffs on oilseed and meals unchanged from June 2002. At that time, import duties were raised to twelve percent on all oilseeds and meals while duties on oil imports were increased to 30 percent for crude soy, corn and sunflowerseed oil; 32 percent for olive oil; and 12 percent for crude palm oil. The GOT hoped that these tariff increases would encourage crushers and refiners to use more local seed production and imported seeds at the expense of imported oil and meal. Turkey has a number of free trade agreements which permit oil imports duty free or at a reduced rate (see page 7).

Section I: OILSEEDS

Production

Oilseed production in 2003 is expected to return to historic levels after a twenty-five percent increase in 2002. Area is expected to decrease slightly in 2003. In 2002, optimal growing conditions in Thrace, Turkey's major sunflowerseed growing region, along with an increase in soybean planted area, led to increases in production of both crops. In the case of soybeans, problems with corn production in the Cukurova region led to replanting with soybeans. Soybean production remains insufficient to meet growing demand for soybeans and products particularly for poultry production.

Soybean production is expected to decrease in 2003, covering just over 10 percent of domestic demand. Farmers had difficulty marketing their crop and large crushers considered the scattered supplies to be cost prohibitive.

Cotton seed production continues to experience marginal increases, due to slow expansion in acreage in the Southeastern Anatolian Project (GAP) Region. Production in the Aegean region fluctuates depending on availability of irrigation water and weather conditions. In the Cukurova region, however, cottonseed production declined due to competition from other crops and ecological problems. In the meantime, attempts to increase canola production have met with limited success due to a lack of support from the government and private crushers.

Quasi-governmental Agricultural Sales Cooperative Unions (ASCUs), including Trakya Birlik (sunflowerseed), Karadeniz Birlik (sunflowerseed, soybean), Cukobirlik (cotton, soybean), Taris (cotton, olive oil) and Antbirlik (cotton and cottonseed) still play an important role in supporting oilseed production Turkey. All ASCUs provide seed, fertilizer and low cost financing to their members and buy their crop with high prices. ASCUs announced a price of \$240 per ton for the 2002 sunflowerseed crop. According to agricultural reform and privatization laws, these ASCUs are not able to provide subsidize credits to farmers, or procure commodities at a loss. The status of reforms, however, is in doubt under the new budget.

The GOT has not officially announced production bonuses for the 2003 crop. Budgetary shortfalls may reduce, or even eliminate, bonuses based on 2002 production. Trade contacts have indicated that the soybean bonus may be TL 112,500 lira (about 7 cents). An additional ten percent increase will be give to the soybean producers if they can prove usage of certified seeds. The recently announced budget did not contain any reference to production bonuses.

Consumption

Turkey has 180 crushing plants and with a total crushing capacity of more than 3.5 MMT. Only about 2.5 MMT of available capacity is being utilized. Most of the capacity is dedicated to cotton or sunflowerseed seed crushing. Some crushers have modified plants for soybean crushing while others are still in the planning stage.

Historically, oil production has driven the industry and sun oil has been preferred. Meal and full-fat soya production has become more important in recent years due to the rapid expansion of the poultry industry. The poultry industry is the major consumer of soybean products in Turkey. With restrictions on meat and poultry imports, chicken production increased 8-10 percent annually during the 90's and is expected to continue its growth.

Trade

A drop in sunflower seed production in 2003 may support somewhat higher imports. However, Turkish sunflowerseed crushers are under pressure to utilize domestic production at the expense of cheaper imports. The availability of sunflowerseed from Ukraine and Russia was reduced after those countries applied export taxes on sunflower seed exports. At the same time, the GOT ceased issuing import permits to reduce stocks. These measures and the large domestic crop caused Turkish sunflowerseed imports to drop by almost 50 percent this past year. Bulgaria has twenty-six percent of the sunflowerseed import market.

Due to the lack of supply, Black Sea suppliers had high prices for sunflowerseed this year. Imports were about \$320 per ton C&F/Turkey at the beginning of the season compared with \$260 a year ago. Prices have recently dropped to \$302 per ton.

The poultry sector is expected to continue its steady growth in MY 2003. The economic and political situation in the region may slow this growth. In MY 2001 imports of soybeans increased about seventy-one percent. The United States continues to dominate the market. In the current marketing year (2002) soybean imports are off to a slow start and could suffer from higher prices combined with political and economic uncertainty in the region.

Cottonseed imports have remained relatively stable over the past several years and should not experience any many changes in 2003. Syria remains the leading supplier of cottonseed.

Stocks

Official data are not available. MY 2001 year end sunflowerseed stocks are expected to be at normal levels. At the end of March 2002, Trakya Birlik's sunflowerseed stock was estimated at 45,000 MT.

Policy

Turkey's 2003 import duties remained unchanged from the June 2002 levels. Duties are 12 percent for sunflower seed, 0 percent for soybeans, and 4 percent for cottonseed. Under its free trade agreement with Hungary, Turkey can import 1,000 MT of Hungarian sunflowerseed with no duty.

Marketing

The American Soybean Association (ASA) continues to actively promote use of soybeans and soybean products in the region. ASA maintains training programs for end-users to better utilize soybean products, particularly in the poultry sector.

Section II: OIL MEALS

Production

Turkey's Oil meal production in MY2002 is expected to increase about seventeen percent to approximately 950 TMT, reflecting the availability of cheap raw material (domestic and imported sunflowerseed and soybean). Turkey also produced about 16,000 MT of fish meal in MY2001 and production is expected to reach 25,000MT in MY 2002.

Turkey has approximately 420 feed mills currently operating with about 10 MMT of capacity. There is a high level of competition in the local feed market, where the top ten firms control about 25 percent of the market. Industry experts expect some consolidation toward fewer mills with larger capacity in the future.

Consumption

During MY2003 consumption of protein meals is expected to increase due to increased utilization in poultry and livestock rations, however, the economic and political uncertainty in the region may lower results. Poultry production has steadily increased during the last 10 years with the exception of 2001. The industry appears to be slowly recovering from the economic crisis.

While the poultry industry is traditionally the major consumer of soymeal, the livestock industry is the main consumer of

cotton and sunflower meal. But in recent years, an increasing amount of soybean meal is used for fish rations. Consumption of fish meal continues to be strong despite the high world prices. Fish meal consumption is estimated to be about 33,000MT in 2002.

Trade

In MY2003, meal imports are expected to decrease as local production of meal replaces imports. Imports have steadily declined during the past several years as imports of soybeans and other oilseeds have increased. Soybean meal imports declined due to crushing margins favoring seed imports rather than meal and oil because of increased utilization of full-fat soya in poultry rations. Sunflowerseed meal imports on the other hand declined due to local availability.

Overall import demand for oil meals is expected to remain unchanged in MY 2003 because of a decline in total oilseed production. Imports of sun and cotton meals are expected to fluctuate in response to domestic production and prices. Peru continues to be the leading supplier for fish meal, supplying eighty percent of the imports.

Stocks

There is no reliable information on the level of commercial stocks. Existing stocks of sunflowerseed and cottonseed meals are assumed to be zero, composed only of pipeline stocks of the cooperatives, crushers and feed millers. Likewise, soybean meal stocks are assumed to be quite low since the cost of carrying stocks—due to credit, inflation and foreign exchange denominated debts—is high.

Policy

Tariffs on oil meal imports remain unchanged in the 2003 Import Regime. Under its customs union agreement, oil meals from the EU will continue to enter duty free, while meals from all other origins carry a 2 percent tariff. The low duties on meals, combined with trade barriers against imports of poultry, beef and dairy will keep import demand for meals, particularly soybean meal, strong for the foreseeable future.

Marketing

The American Soybean Association continues to support activities to promote soybean meal utilization, including use of 48% HiPro meal, in poultry rations, and is also focusing on increased use of soy meal in dairy ruminant and aquaculture feed.

Section III: OILS

Production

Turkey is a large processor and exporter of vegetable oils and products and, as a result, oil production traditionally has been the driving force in the sector. Sunflower, cotton and olive oils comprise the bulk of local production, while crude sunflower, soy, palm and corn oils are imported and refined to augment local supply. Total refining capacity is

increasing, and is currently about 3 MMT. Of this capacity, about 2.05 MMT is used to produce liquid oils and the remaining 0.95MMT is used to produce margarine.

Oil production is expected to remain relatively stable in MY 2003, although olive oil production is expected to decrease considerably due to olive production methods. Olive oil production in MY 2002 (Nov 02-Oct 03) was an exceptional year. The GOT did not announced an olive oil production bonus for MY2002 which was 11 cents in 2001. Turkey will produce about 35,000MT of hazelnut oil and 15,000MT of corn oil during MY2002.

Given improved crushing margins, large idle refining capacity and export potential, industry observers expect the trend toward increased local oil production (excluding olive oil production which is variable) to continue.

Margarine production is reported to be stagnating about 460,000MT due to weak exports and lowered local consumption.

Consumption

Domestic oil consumption is estimated at about 17.5 kg per capita. Of this consumption, 10 kg is liquid oil, 5.5 kg is margarine, 1 kg is olive oil and 1kg is butter. Sunflower and olive oils are the most popular domestic liquid oils followed by corn oil. Most of the sunflower oil produced and/or refined in Turkey is destined for domestic consumption and the remainder is exported to regional markets as refined oil in consumer-ready packs. However, during MY2000 and MY2001 lack local of sunflower seeds and high domestic and international prices for sunflower oil caused sunflower oil consumption to diminish and consumption of cheaper blended oils (soy and cottonseed) to increase.

Domestic consumption of olive oil is expected to increase to 70,000 MT in MY2002 due to large local supply and stable prices.

Corn oil consumption has increased significantly in recent years and expected to reach 100,000 tons in MY2002, about ten percent of the domestic oil market, due to its reputation as a premium oil.

Consumption of hazelnut oil is also increasing, MY2002 domestic consumption is expected to reach 30,000MT.

Trade

With its large refining and processing capacity, Turkey is strategically located to supply oil and margarine to the North African, FSU, The Middle Eastern and Black Sea markets. Turkish exports to those regions continued to increase during the 90's but started to decline in recent years. While exports to some of these markets, have declined due to political problems (Libya, Iraq), during the last two years exports to other markets declined drastically due to increased refining capacity in those countries (Syria, Iran). Turkish importers also encountered strong competition of other oil producing countries in the FSU. According to trade sources, along with the domestic economical problems in FSU, strong competition from Argentina has caused Turkish sunflowerseed oil exports to Russia to decline to 313MT during MY2001 from 25,484MT in MY1997. GOT policy of limiting duty-free imports of crude sunflowerseed oil (for refining and export purposes) and forcing local refiners to buy from high priced local coop stocks continues to affect

Turkish sunflowerseed oil exports adversely. During MY2001 exports declined to 20,798MT from 56,765MT in MY2000 and 121,947MT in 1997.

During MY2001 Turkey imported a record amount of soybean oil, (250,143MT of which 85,000MT was from the U.S.), representing a two hundred and thirty-four percent increase compared to a year ago due to lower prices and increased utilization of soy oil in blended oils.

During MY2001 Turkey also imported 118,893MT of corn oil (up from 92,048MT in MY2000 and 76,762MT in MY1999), of which ninety-eight percent was supplied by the U.S. Crude corn oil has traditionally been imported to be refined, packaged, and re-exported. However, in recent years domestic demand has grown substantially due to its price-competitiveness with sunflower oil.

The current C&F import prices for crude oils per MT are: US corn oil US\$740 up from US\$504 last year; Black Sea sunflower oil US\$565 (US\$580); palm oil US\$380 (US\$365); while soy oil is about US\$730 (US\$365).

GOT renewed last year's export subsidy of \$200 per MT in an effort to support branded olive oil exports. The current export price of bulk, refined olive oil is reported to be about \$1,400 per MT FOB Turkey.

During MY2001, Turkey imported 207,758MT of palm oil. Indonesia was the leading supplier with 117,799MT followed by Malaysia with 87,369MT.

Margarine exports

Turkish margarine exports remained around 47,176MT during the first ten months of CY 2002 compared to 52,176MT during the same period last year. Total exports were 68,888MT during CY 2001. Turkish margarine exports have declined during the last few years and the decline is expected to continue in 2003. The decline is attributed to increased production capacity in other countries and competition from other producers, (Malaysia) in export markets.

Jan-Oct 2002

Destination	MT
-----	-----
Baltic Countries	7,378
Syria	4,541
Iran	4,225
Algeria	3,848
Kazakhstan	3,781
Uzbekistan	2,225
Georgia	1,960
Azerbaijan	1,230
Turkmenistan	982
Romania	660
Other	16,346
-----	-----

Total 47,176

Stocks

Turkish firms tend to buy only two to three months ahead due to higher risks of foreign exchange losses. For this reason, oil stocks generally are low.

Policy

Duties on imported oils provide significant protection for the Turkish crushing industry. According to the 2003 import regime, all crude oil imports, except olive oil, are subject to a 30% import duty. Imports of olive oil are subject to 32 % import duty. For refined oils, there is 32% duty on all oils except sunflower oil which is 50%.

Turkey has a Customs Union agreement with the EU and free trade agreements with Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. The following table describes the agreements. Despite the existence of these quotas, Turkey does not necessarily import all the amounts available.

Country	Commodity	Quantity	Duty
EU	Crude Sunflowerseed Oil	18,000 MT	0
EU	Crude Soybean Oil	60,000 MT	0
EU	Refined Soybean Oil	2,000 MT	0
EU	Crude Canola Oil	10,000 MT	0
Romania	Crude Sunflower Oil	30,000 MT	0
Romania	Crude Soybean Oil	9,300 MT	0
Hungary	Crude Sunflower Oil	300 MT	0
Hungary	Refined Sunflower Oil	1,000 MT	0
Bulgaria	Crude Sunflower Oil	25,000 MT	0
Bulgaria	Crude Sunflower Oil	15,000 MT	50 percent reduced
Bulgaria	Crude Corn Oil	1,000 MT	50 percent reduced

Marketing

The American Soybean Association (ASA) supports the promotional activities of local soybean oil producers to increase awareness among local consumers of the cooking qualities of soybean oil. ASA is also focusing on assistance to local refiners aimed at overcoming various technical problems in the refining process and to enhance consumer perceptions of soybean oil.

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	20	20	40	40	0	25
Beginning Stocks	50	50	50	80	50	70
Production	45	45	90	90	0	60
MY Imports	460	654	500	620	0	660
MY Imp. from U.S.	400	558	440	500	0	500
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	555	749	640	790	50	790
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	140	190	195	230	0	250
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	365	479	395	490	0	510
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	505	669	590	720	0	760
Ending Stocks	50	80	50	70	0	70
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	555	749	640	790	0	830
Calendar Year Imports	321	390	370	600	0	550
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	301	301	320	500	0	450
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Crush	140	190	195	230	0	250
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.785714	0.8	0.784615	0.8	ERR	0.8
Beginning Stocks	50	50	55	60	55	60
Production	110	152	153	184	0	200
MY Imports	480	373	500	380	0	380
MY Imp. from U.S.	330	294	350	310	0	310
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	640	575	708	624	55	640
MY Exports	10	10	15	15	0	15
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	2	0	3	0	4
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	575	503	638	546	0	571
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	575	505	638	549	0	575
Ending Stocks	55	60	55	60	0	60
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	640	575	708	624	0	650
Calendar Year Imports	378	378	500	370	0	375
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	307	307	330	250	0	260
Calendar Year Exports	8	8	15	12	0	14
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Crush	140	190	195	230	0	250
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.178571	0.184211	0.174359	0.173913	ERR	0.18
Beginning Stocks	5	5	5	25	5	25
Production	25	35	34	40	0	45
MY Imports	160	250	200	130	0	130
MY Imp. from U.S.	100	85	140	50	0	50
MY Imp. from the EC	40	93	40	80	0	80
TOTAL SUPPLY	190	290	239	195	5	200
MY Exports	5	5	10	5	0	5
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	20	30	25	20	0	25
Food Use Dom. Consump.	110	175	144	95	0	115
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	50	55	55	50	0	50
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	180	260	224	165	0	190
Ending Stocks	5	25	5	25	0	25
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	190	290	239	195	0	220
Calendar Year Imports	155	176	150	150	0	175
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	41	62	120	70	0	80
Calendar Year Exports	1	1	5	5	0	5
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	Metric tons
Imports for:	Sept/Aug		1
U.S.	558026	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	90497		
Romania	5325		
Total for Others	95822		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	653848		0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	Metric tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.	294157	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Brazil	47800		
Argentina	21800		
Boltic countries	9243		
Netherland	262		
England	100		
Total for Others	79205		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	373362		0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.	85198	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Spain	51220		
Argentina	48495		
Portugal	19117		
Belgium	8972		
France	7292		
Greece	6211		
Brazil	4986		
El Salvador	2495		
Israel	1600		
Malaysia	1539		
Total for Others	151927		0
Others not Listed	13018		
Grand Total	250143		0

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	Metric tons
Exports for:	Sept/Aug		1
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ethiopia	1 174		
N.Cyprus	744		
Bulgaria	584		
Baltic Countries	439		
Switzerland	300		
Georgia	224		
Azerbaijan	167		
Romania	153		
Lebanon	109		
Norway	95		
Total for Others	3989		0
Others not Listed	567		
Grand Total	4556		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	550	480	630	550	0	540
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	10	10	10
Production	520	520	700	820	0	750
MY Imports	165	163	250	130	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	4	7	0	8	0	8
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	695	693	960	960	10	910
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	677	673	945	938	0	888
Food Use Dom. Consump.	6	8	3	10	0	10
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	2	2	2	2	0	2
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	685	683	950	950	0	900
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	695	693	960	960	0	910
Calendar Year Imports	183	183	250	150	0	140
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	8	3	7	0	8
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Crush	677	673	945	938	0	888
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.384047	0.38633	0.428571	0.383795	ERR	0.382883
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	260	260	405	360	0	340
MY Imports	50	53	100	50	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	310	313	505	410	0	390
MY Exports	0	0	5	5	0	5
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	310	313	500	405	0	385
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	310	313	500	405	0	385
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	310	313	505	410	0	390
Calendar Year Imports	54	54	100	50	0	50
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2001		09/2002		09/2003
Crush	677	673	945	938	0	888
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.423929	0.430906	0.477249	0.421109	ERR	0.422297
Beginning Stocks	30	30	20	20	30	40
Production	287	290	451	395	0	375
MY Imports	130	140	100	145	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	11	16	10	15	0	20
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	5	0	5
TOTAL SUPPLY	447	460	571	560	30	565
MY Exports	63	21	55	30	0	30
MY Exp. to the EC	10	0	10	10	0	10
Industrial Dom. Consum	9	4	10	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Consump.	350	410	468	470	0	485
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	5	5	8	10	0	10
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	364	419	486	490	0	505
Ending Stocks	20	20	30	40	0	30
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	447	460	571	560	0	565
Calendar Year Imports	133	134	100	140	0	110
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	13	13	10	20	0	20
Calendar Year Exports	41	37	75	20	0	25
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	Metric tons
Imports for:	Sept/Aug		1
U.S.	6345	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bulgaria	37809		
Ukraine	37213		
Romania	35959		
Uruguay	21867		
France	8390		
Moldavia	6795		
Russia	6714		
Israel	490		
Argentina	678		
Canada	410		
Total for Others	156325		0
Others not Listed	139		
Grand Total	162809		0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	Metric tons
Imports for:	Sept/Aug		1
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ukraine	28235		
Russia	10455		
Bulgaria	9198		
Romania	4614		
Total for Others	52502		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	52502		0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:			1
U.S.	15552	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	57258		
Ukraine	54230		
Brazil	5773		
Romania	4295		
Bulgaria	1490		
Holland	624		
Russia	313		
Germany	10		
Total for Others	123993		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	139545		0

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	Metric tons
Exports for:	Sept/Aug		1
U.S.	20	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Syria	5380		
Baltic Countries	3853		
Israel	2325		
Romania	1579		
N.Cyprus	1460		
Lebanon	1041		
Bulgaria	767		
Georgia	710		
U.A.E.	673		
Japan	446		
Total for Others	18234		0
Others not Listed	2544		
Grand Total	20798		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oil, Olive				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		11/2001		11/2002		11/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	87000	88500	0	89000	0	89500
Beginning Stocks	14	28	4	7	4	30
Production	65	65	80	150	0	70
MY Imports	0	2	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	79	95	84	157	4	100
MY Exports	15	25	15	55	0	30
MY Exp. to the EC	10	13	10	30	0	20
Industrial Dom. Consum	5	3	5	2	0	2
Food Use Dom. Consump.	55	60	60	70	0	62
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	60	63	65	72	0	64
Ending Stocks	4	7	4	30	0	6
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	79	95	84	157	0	100
Calendar Year Imports	0	10	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	80	90	0	20	0	28
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	10	14	0	6	0	10

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Oil, Olive		
Time period	MY2001	Units:	Metric tons
Exports for:			1
U.S.	6437	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Italy	11290		
S.Arabia	1691		
Canada	834		
U.A.E.	792		
Morocco	657		
Norway	426		
Spain	304		
Japan	293		
S.Korea	248		
Argentina	225		
Total for Others	16760		0
Others not Listed	1979		
Grand Total	25176		0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(RATIO)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		9/2001		9/2002		9/2003
Area Planted (COTTON)	688	688	700	700	0	720
Area Harvested(COTTON)	688	688	700	700	0	720
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	5	5	5	5	5	5
Production	1267	1267	1275	1335	0	1365
MY Imports	100	73	110	100	0	110
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1372	1345	1390	1440	5	1480
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	1297	1275	1315	1365	0	1405
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	70	65	70	70	0	70
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1367	1340	1385	1435	0	1475
Ending Stocks	5	5	5	5	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1372	1345	1390	1440	0	1480
Calendar Year Imports	100	70	90	80	0	90
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Meal, Cottonseed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		9/2001		9/2002		9/2003
Crush	1297	1275	1315	1365	0	1405
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.460293	0.462745	0.456274	0.461538	ERR	0.462633
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	597	590	600	630	0	650
MY Imports	5	5	5	5	0	5
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	602	595	605	635	0	655
MY Exports	10	23	10	10	0	15
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	592	572	595	625	0	640
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	592	572	595	625	0	640
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	602	595	605	635	0	655
Calendar Year Imports	0	5	0	5	0	5
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	31	31	10	10	0	13
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		9/2001		9/2002		9/2003
Crush	1297	1275	1315	1365	0	1405
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.161141	0.161569	0.161217	0.159707	ERR	0.160142
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	209	206	212	218	0	225
MY Imports	5	0	5	5	0	5
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	214	206	217	223	0	230
MY Exports	5	7	5	5	0	5
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	15	15	15	15	0	15
Food Use Dom. Consump.	194	184	197	203	0	210
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	209	199	212	218	0	225
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	214	206	217	223	0	230
Calendar Year Imports	10	0	10	5	0	5
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	3	3	5	7	0	5
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0